

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 26, 1855.
The New British Ministry.
The accession of Lord Palmerston to the head of affairs in Great Britain, seems to give promise of a more vigorous prosecution of the war by that power; at least Palmerston has been quite belligerent and peremptory in his intercourse with Greece and other smaller powers from whom no danger was to be feared, and has, besides, on various occasions proved himself by no means disinclined to stir up a difficulty with the United States, the consummation of which was only prevented by this country not being Greece or anything in that order. However, Palmerston is now the most popular statesman in Great Britain, and enjoys a larger share of the public confidence, and this has made him a necessity to which the Queen and Prince Albert have been forced to submit. A vigorous prosecution of the Eastern war is desirable even by us, since it gives some hope of an early peace, whereas a languishing war may last for ever and a day, eating out the resources of our customers, and entailing serious injury upon our trade. Let us have peace, and events will take care of themselves. We are not so weak that Europe must be ruined and trade blighted before we can rest easy in our beds.

The Norfolk Junior volunteers arrived here last night under the command of Captain Robinson. They are a fine-looking body of men, numbering near about sixty, including the band. They were received by a committee of our town volunteers. We presume that they will be escorted to the principal points of interest by their own companies.

The train in which they came arrived here some hours behind its time owing to a collision at Teachey's depot occasioned by a freight train running into the rear of the express train while the latter was standing at the depot. The freight train was running when it ought not to have been running; it came up to the depot at full speed, when it must have seen the express train, and in every way the course of its engineer and conductor was criminal in the highest degree. But for the presence of mind of the engineer of the express train, in jumping on his engine and getting in motion, the concussion would have been much more violent. The freight engineer took the wheels to escape the infliction of summary punishment. Mere dismissal in such a case is totally inadequate. There ought to be a punishment commensurate with the criminality of the proceeding. Perhaps a slight hanging might be useful. Considerable damage was done to the passenger cars, but the most painful part of the affair is, that Dr. Cowper, of Marlborough, in this State, who was coming along with the volunteer company, received a severe injury in his foot, completely tearing off and lacerating the fleshy part of his heel. We believe the tendons are not divided, so that no permanent lameness may result. The Dr. is at the Carolina Hotel, and is better than could be expected.—*Daily Journal*, 24th.

The Commercial is a funny paper. It quotes today a piece from the New York Tribune praising the course of the overseers of Harvard University in having rejected Judge Loring as Law Lecturer at that institution, on account of his having discharged his duty as United States Commissioner in the rendition of the Fugitive Slave Anthony Burns, and actually has the modesty to class that beautiful print with the Raleigh Standard and the Wilmington Journal as opposing Know-Nothingism, &c. Now does not the Commercial know that that act which the Tribune praises, was done under the auspices of Governor Gardner, the Know-Nothing Executive of Massachusetts, who presided over the meeting of overseers, and who himself voted against Judge Loring. Might we ask the Commercial if this is the heart which is to do such great things for the Union? We rather think that Greely will fully agree with our neighbour in his laudations of this heart. Whether the South "will find a heart to beat responsive to these impulses of patriotism" we leave the public to decide. The Commercial asks the question as though it really expected an affirmative answer. By the way, we now never see the Tribune. It has stopped exchanging with such a miserable sinner as the Journal.

CONSTABLES' ELECTION.—Messrs. L. M. Williams and John Uley, were on Thursday elected Constables in the Upper, and T. J. Cupps and Moses Mott in the Lower districts, of the Town of Wilmington.

The Commissioners of the Bank of Wilmington held a preliminary meeting on Monday afternoon, and appointed committees to open Books at such points as they may deem advisable, and also other committees to take measures for complying with the various requirements of the charter. Books to be opened on the 1st day of April. So we learn.

Godey, for March, has been received. This work, so generally admired by the ladies, requires no recommendation from us.

Supreme Court.
The following opinions have been delivered since our last report:
By NASH, C. J. In *Winder*, in equity vs. *Barrow*, from Beaufort, declaring that there is no error in the decree. Also, in *Buffalo vs. Pipkin*; judgment reversed and judgment here for defendant. Also, in *Masters vs. Prentiss*, in equity, from Craven, affirming the interlocutory order.

By BEASON, J. In *Alvany vs. Powell*, in equity, from Edgecombe, also, in *Bank of Cape Fear vs. Stefford*, from the same place, judgment reversed and judgment for defendant. Also, in *Stamps vs. Moore*, from Caswell, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J. *Joyner vs. Joyner*, in equity, from Pitt. Also, in *doe ex dem Morrison vs. Cooke*, from Montgomery; directing *venire de novo*. Also, in *doe ex dem Ward and Company vs. Hartly*, affirming the judgment.

THE ULTRA MAINE LAW.—It appears they are anxious in Maine to make still more stringent their prohibitory liquor law. A committee of the Legislature now has the subject in charge, and the New York Tribune says:

"That committee, we understand, are hesitating on this point: Shall we sweep away at once all the liquor agencies, affirm the intemperance of all alcoholic beverages to be a crime, and forbid the sale of such beverages under whatever circumstances? Or, shall we tolerate the defence to what remains of ancient ignorance on this subject, and allow liquor to be sold for medicinal purposes, and for medicinal purposes only? We believe a majority of the committee, at present, inclines to take the strong ground, and say: 'There is no legitimate use for alcoholic drinks, and none shall hereafter be sold in this State save in violation of law.'"

GEN. SCOTT'S RECEPTION OF HIS NEW HONOR.—The passage of the joint resolution, authorizing the creation of the office of Lieut. General, as a special honor to Major General Scott, has been the cause of great rejoicing. Col. Preston's house is crowded to-night by the friends of the Commander-in-chief. General Shields and Judge Douglas both deputed in the House in favor of conferring the title. Upon ascertaining the vote, Col. Preston drove to the War Department, where he announced the intelligence to Scott. The General dropped his head for a moment, and tears were seen trickling down his cheek. His reply was worthy of his fame, and was precisely as follows:

"Let no man say, hereafter, that his country is ungrateful to one who has served her faithfully."

TARBORO', EDGEcombe COUNTY, Feb. 19th, 1855.
Editor of the Wilmington Journal.
Dear Sir:—In passing over the Railroad leading to your enterprising and flourishing town of Wilmington, the eye of the planter is particularly struck with the absence of all Agricultural improvement in its vicinity. From Rocky Mount to Wilmington (with now and then an exception to the rule) the country presents the appearance of a dreary desolate and barren waste. Why is this? Is it the want of facilities to a market? Your well-appointed road supplies the place of an ever navigable stream. Is it the want of energy and enterprise? Your rapidly improving town says no to this and exhibits the heretofore doubtful fact, that in North Carolina there is a *working community*. Or is it the poverty of the soil for which our State has been so often sneered at? Many will, doubtless say, Mr. Editor, here is the true cause. We deny it. The country from Goldsboro' downwards, where scarce a shanty or dog-cabin is to be seen, save at the different depots, is susceptible of being made a fine agricultural country.

In point of climate it is superior to Edgecombe; in point of texture of soil it is equal to it; facilities for improvement if we do not know better, it is not inferior, to say nothing of the convenience, the year round, from the Railroad, to sell what you raise and buy what you want. We say this country is susceptible of a high degree of improvement. Observation and experience have proven incontestably that pine land, with a clay sub-soil, produces excellent crops. Where cotton grows any of the grains adapted to our climate do well. The Railroad from Goldsboro' to your town, with but little exception, runs through this character of soil. The country can be drained; marl abounds; and in a country as near the coast as this, materials for composting are never wanting. We saw at one of the depots near Wilmington as fine a specimen of a clay soil as any country can have. In fact, it looked for all the world like a bank of ashes interspersed with small shells. It is said to be easy of access, lying near the surface. With such a soil, with mud and marl, and a climate inferior to yours, the fact has been demonstrated in Edgecombe, that a 400 pound bale of cotton can be made to the acre, and that in a few years after the improvement began. Why, then, can't the same thing be done along the line of your road? It can be, and all that is necessary to accomplish it, is for some pioneer of nerve and energy to make a beginning—to break the ice. It is a very desirable thing to Wilmington to have this country properly developed, and it would be most soothing to my State pride to witness it. You could then purchase your sweet potatoes for less than \$1 per bushel; your turps for less than \$1 25; your corn for less than 10 cents the pound, and other things in proportion.

Let some of your young men of intelligence and enterprise put their hands to the plow and not look backwards, and there can be no such word as fail, surmounted with such facilities as you possess. D. of Edgecombe.

New England Emancipator.
In 1813, while ambassador at the Russian Court, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS who knew her well, thus designated New England. At the present time, when she leads the threatening column of Know-Nothingism and Abolitionism, the words come home with unusual force.

If New England loses her influence in the councils of the Union, it will be owing to the emigration of her population, owing to these emigrations [to the West]. It will be from the partial, sectarian, or, as Hamilton called it, clamorous spirit, which makes so many of her political leaders jealous and envious of the South. This spirit is in its nature narrow and contracted, and it always works by means like itself. Its natural tendency is to excite and provoke a counteracting spirit of the same character, and it has actually produced that effect in our country. It has combined the Southern and Western portions of the United States, not in a league, but in a concert of political views, adverse to those of New England. The fame of all the great legislatures of antiquity is founded upon their contrivances to strengthen and multiply the principles of attraction in civil society. Our legislators seem to delight in multiplying and fomenting the principles of repulsion.

John Smith.
THE John Smith—the John of Johns—the particular and identical "John" you "read about," has at length been found, interred in the midst of other celebrities in Westminster Abbey, a position worthy of that great and multipotent personage. We derive this information from a traveling correspondent of the Savannah Evening News, who says:

Above you and all around you, are statues, and urns, and cenotaphs, of every description; and glancing your eye at the pavement you find yourself standing on the nose mayhap of Garrick, or the abdomen of Chaucer. Sitting is almost out of the question without grossly insulting perhaps a Pitt or a Wilberforce, or somebody else equally grand, while walking is only putting your feet successively in the faces of such people as Johnson, Coke, Kneller, Canning, Dr. Watts, or Sir Isaac Newton. Even the bignions John Smith, too, has his apothosis here, along with the rest of the Immortals! I saw a beautiful monument to his memory—an altar and a pyramid, on which sits a veiled figure, very grief-stricken, for John I suppose, with her arm resting on a basso relievo, and on the base is Latin inscription, showing how John was connected with Lady John, in his body, (and named roundabout and impracticable,) to say nothing of Lord Parker, Lord Dunsford and the Lord knows who else. John died July 6th, 1718.

Poor Prospects and the War Question.
Paragraphs in some of the Western papers would indicate that large stores of farm produce are awaiting the opening of spring navigation for transportation to the Eastern markets. This affords and encouraging prospect of lower prices and an abundant supply of food until next harvest. The farmers have husbanded their crops this season with great care, and in the absence of an export demand, which discourages speculation, may reasonably expect to see prices fall in the spring.

Even should the war become general in Europe in the coming summer, its effects upon the price of food would scarcely be felt here until after we had reaped our next harvest. In France and the British Islands the war will stimulate agricultural production, as the farmers will have the prospect of good prices; and though the demand for soldiers may affect the supply of labor, yet a large amount of the work which has been absorbed by manufacturing, railroad and other enterprises, will be forced by the effects of the war to seek employment in the raising of food.

Not a little of the popularity of the war with the landed aristocracy and farming population of Great Britain is ascribable to the belief that war promotes their interests, while its burdens fall chiefly upon the commercial classes. The war with Napoleon increased the value of land and the revenues of the aristocracy in the British Islands to an enormous extent, but at the close of war, to keep up this value, tariffs prohibiting the importation of food were found necessary. These tariffs, however, have been abolished, but the protectionist aristocracy have obtained what they consider as good as a prohibitory tariff—a foreign war. They are enjoying their triumph over the lately triumphant free traders. It is, however, a poor proof of a great triumph, as the effect, probably, will be to drive capital from England to the U. States.—*New York Sun*.

THE CASE OF JUDGE LORING.—A dispatch from Boston received on Thursday says:

"The hearing of the petitioners for the removal of Judge Loring was held before the legislative committee this afternoon. It was contended by the counsel for the petitioners, J. Webb, Jr., Wendell Phillips, and C. E. Briggs, that it was not necessary, under the constitution, to allege misconduct in office as cause for removal, but they only urged unfitness for office, upon the demand of public opinion and the interests of the community."

"Loring disregarding the rules of evidence in the Burns case, and the manner of conducting the trial, by prejudging it, and informing the claimants of his decision before making it public, made him unfit for the office of Judge. The dislike of coming in contact with Mr. Loring officially was also claimed as a sufficient ground for removal, as the sentiments of the most eminent jurists of the State, expressed in the convention of 1820."

"There was a great crowd in attendance, who at times applauded the sentiments of the speakers, notwithstanding efforts to prevent it. No one appeared for the re-nomination, and the further hearing of the case was postponed for one week."

Latest from Europe.
The Steamship Baltic arrived at New York, on the 21st inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 10th. The steamer City of Manchester, from Philadelphia, arrived on the same day as the Baltic, and was taken up by the British Government to convey troops to the Crimea.

The screw steamer Glasgow, arrived in the Clyde on the 18th.

THE NEW MINISTRY.—Lord Palmerston has accepted the Premiership and formed a Cabinet. Maule is Minister of War. All the other members of the old Cabinet remain in office except Aberdeen, Newcastle and Russell.

The condition of affairs at Sebastopol is unchanged.

The New Cabinet is constituted thus: Premier—Lord Palmerston. War—Lord Panmure. Foreign—Earl Clarendon. Home—Sir John Herbert. Colonial—Sir George Grey. Exchequer—W. Gladstone. Admiralty—Sir James Graham. Chancellor—Lord Cranworth. President of the Council—Earl Granville. Privy Seal—Duke of Argyll. Public Works—Sir W. Molesworth. The Cabinet, Lord Canning.

In the reconstruction of the Cabinet, Lord Derby, Lord Russell and Lord Clarendon, were successively sent by the Queen, but all failed to form a Cabinet, when Lord Palmerston was called in, and he succeeded.

In Parliament explanations were made by the different statesmen who had failed to form a Cabinet. After the new Cabinet had been formed nearly £3,000,000 sterling were voted for war purposes.

The North American fisheries bill was passed, after which Parliament adjourned for one week, at the request of Lord Palmerston, and was to reassemble on the 15th inst.

Earl Aberdeen has been created Knight of the Garter.

The Lord Mayor of London had given a grand Banquet, at which were present were Lord Cardigan, Sir Charles Napier and other notables from the Crimea and the Baltic, who were received with much enthusiasm. Sir Charles Napier defended himself and little by little attacked the administration.

Queen Victoria had issued a proclamation forbidding the British, at home or abroad, aiding the enemy by supplying him with munitions of war.

In the House of Commons, on the 6th, a discussion took place in regard to Sir Charles Napier's transactions in the Baltic. No new lights was thrown upon the subject.

The German Diet had decided to place the principal contingent force upon the war footing.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies had sanctioned the Austrian treaty of alliance.

WAR ITEMS.—Eight Austrian merchant-ships were fired upon by the Russians at Galatz, and Austria had demanded an explanation.

The Earl Lucan had been recalled from the command of the cavalry in the Crimea.

The Sultan intends to raise a national voluntary force. Exchange rates at Constantinople has risen to 141 piastres, causing considerable distress.

Adel Kader has asked the command of the African troops in the Crimea.

The English minister in Poland had been ordered to leave the Russian territory.

It was said that the Emperor of France would take command of the army operations on the Rhine.

Prince Napoleon had arrived at Paris.

There is a report of a battle on the Danube from an attempt of the Russians to re-enter the Dobruza—no date given.

The Russian forces on the frontier of Austria have been ordered to leave the interior.

Holland and Denmark are seeking to join the Western alliance.

The Peace Conference at Vienna had not yet opened.

France had signified her willingness to negotiate a separate treaty with Russia.

There is a report of a battle between the Russians and the Turks on the Danube, in which the Turks are said to have been victorious, and to have captured Marshal Cosdant reports the death of Captains Bonter and Castellan during a sortie by the Russians on the night of the 14th.

There is also a report of mutiny among the Gonaives in the Crimea, and that 400 had been sent as prisoners to Constantinople.

Supplies were reaching the British Camp in abundance and the siege works were advancing.

As previously reported, Menschikov has gone northward. The Russians were constantly making sorties.

Harvard University.—The Rejection of Judge Loring.
We take from the New York *Day Book* of the 20th inst., the following sound and sensible article:
N. B. We venture to say that the object and result of the conference, are thus noticed:

"It is rather curious that, with the publicity courted by the people of America, extremely erroneous statements constantly find their way into the journals of that country. The reason is, no doubt, that some of the journals of the public sacrifice every consideration to the purpose of making a sensation for the day. Among the papers reviewed by the *Day Book* is the New York Herald, which puts forth a very circumstantial statement respecting the proceedings of the Oxford conference of American ministers. According to our contemporary, a great change has been effected in the policy of the American government, which is henceforward to discountenance filibustering expeditions; the recommendation of the Oxford conference respecting Cuba is set aside; Mr. Soule has resigned, and Mr. Buchanan will not continue in England. Now, we can, of course, have no knowledge of what passed at the Oxford conference, since the proceedings have not been made the subject of any official communication to our own government; but we have some reason to believe that the whole statement in the New York Herald is without foundation. Since the American public has at no time countenanced filibustering expeditions, it is impossible that there can be the change described, and reference to Cuba is well understood in Washington that the Oxford conference revived an overture previously made from Washington, more than once, for the purchase of that island in a friendly and legitimate way. We have no reason to believe that Mr. Buchanan will leave this country before the expiration of his period of service; and we equally believe that his residence in London has been attended by a very beneficial influence in promoting the friendly relations of the two countries. It is some evidence of that feeling that the commission which has been sitting on the claims respectively made by the citizens of either country on the government of the other has recently closed its sittings with a settlement of all the questions before it, excepting one, which also appears to remain in train for settlement."

To show the high appreciation in which Mr. Buchanan is held in England, we make room for the following extract from the London Court Journal:

"Mr. Buchanan is still a resident among us, and has not, and never had, any intention of leaving—except, of course, at the bidding of his own government. Among the many able men whom America has sent to represent her at our court, not one has obtained a greater amount of consideration with our statesmen than Mr. Buchanan. To grant him credit for his excellence unites a modest demeanor and work, and a cheerful conversational powers, so that in any political gathering his ascendancy is speedily manifest."

SEWARD'S ELECTION.—The following extract from a letter of a Washington correspondent of the Richmond Examiner, contains some very interesting and well-informed of the impressions and views of politicians at the seat of the Federal Government:

"I regard the re-election of Seward as a far more serious affair than an ordinary election to the Federal Senate. It gives his power in his own State, and the strength of that fusion party in the North of which he is the embodiment and the head and front. There is no longer a doubt that he will be the candidate of the fusionists in the next Presidential election. He is the acknowledged leader of a combination of political elements and isms that is already strong enough to carry every State but Illinois and probably that too) north of Mason's and Dixon's line."

I fear his election to the Senate settles the question of his election to the Presidency. No doubt the Democratic party will nominate a Southern man—Seward will be the candidate of the Northern fusionists; and the contest will be between a Northern candidate to receive the vote of every Northern State, and a Southern candidate, equally sure to receive every Southern vote. In such a contest, the South of course must be outvoted, and Seward must be elected President of the Union and executor of laws, organic and legislative, which he holds to be legitimate means of exterminating slavery. In that too probable, but most deplorable event, the South will be obliged to vote for the secession, and to march out of a camp in which she so long remained with honor and safety."

I do not believe, for one, that she ought to remain in a confederacy presided over by Wm. H. Seward; and I fear the hour is rapidly approaching when Virginia will have to take up the words of her immortal son, uttered in an earlier but not more solemn political crisis, and proclaim to her people and to her sisters of the South: 'We must fight to the death, or we must one can mistake the temper of the Northern people at this time. The fusionists are triumphant and exultant everywhere—and the whole North looks upon the nomination of Seward for the Presidency as only a little more certain than his election to that office—There is but one hope of defeating him and his fusionists. It is in preserving intact the organization of the Democratic party in the South and in the Union. The Know-Nothing party is a most dangerous agency that has been brought to bear against the organization, and ought to be checked and defeated, promptly and effectually, everywhere in the South."

Ralph Metcalf accepts the k. n. nomination for governor of New Hampshire upon the platform of civil and religious persecution to forego. To take the abolition vote, he also disavows himself as opposed to the further extension of slavery, but in favor of the restoration of the Missouri compromise! The temperance vote being, too, quite an item in the canvas, the nominee at once becomes convinced that "some more efficient law is necessary for the suppression of the unlicensed sale of spirituous liquors," and "we need to cooperate in the enforcement of the (constitutional, of course) to 'promote so salutary an effect.' The Neal Dowites will hardly be satisfied with this portion of the would-be governor's card; but as the sole object of the opposition factions is to make head against the democratic party, it will be their policy to acquiesce in the programme which Mr. Metcalf spreads out so invitingly to take in all that party's opponents. There is indeed a whiff of the field, or, in other words, of the 14 newspapers, but it is, as market reports say, of the price of any article of which there is no supply, and for which there is no demand, 'merely nominal.' One whiff which has already run up the entire k. n. flag—another, the old Portsmouth Oracle, supports the k. n. candidate for congress—and there are not a dozen whiffs in the state who think of sticking to the compromise of their party. What matters it that Ralph was a Nebraska convert, when he fought yesterday—that yesterday he denounced the know-nothings in good set terms—and takes his brandy and water to-day? The opposition in New Hampshire will combine, and rush, blind and furious, under any leader, upon the objects of their hatred."

THE ARISTOCRACY EFFETE.—Little wisdom is required to arrive at such a conclusion. The education, habits and pursuits of the aristocracy are all adverse to their acquisition of that practical business knowledge which is essential to the carrying out, with success, extensive or complicated combinations. As well as in the works of the farmer, the mechanic, the fisherman, the hunter, the sportsman, the gambler and the pursuivant of the hounds, and the hereditary legislators than the practical business of life or the government of the country. It is to the assumption of aristocratic power, courtly intrigue, and the apathy and credulity of the people, that we are indebted for our present disasters. These things have at least greatly contributed to that class legislation and incompetency which rules in every department, and the state is the poorer for it. Officers, the division of departments, and the total want of training of those who are appointed to direct the public business, all is in utter confusion and embarrassment. Every warning has been disregarded, the reports of committees and commissions set at naught, and ignorance, self-sufficiency, and obsolete views have been sustained, to the ruin of our naval and military establishments. The necessary funds for the conduct of the present war have been freely voted, and the people have cringed, and no lack of support to carry on the war with vigor and efficiency, but doubt, vacillation, incapacity and want of fortitude have destroyed the fondest hopes of the country. The failure has been complete; the worst aristocratic element has formed the most disgraceful incompetency recorded in the annals of any country.—*Liverpool Intelligencer*.

A NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE IN A QUANDARY.
A passenger in one of the snow blocked trains in the Western prairies, records the following hard case:

"Our feelings were considerably excited in regard to a newly married couple, who had been on board the car since Monday morning. The new husband was a little behind last evening in procuring lodgings, and was obliged to take up his quarters for four nights in a car seat."

A BACHELOR'S TOAST.—Some crusty, rusty, lusty, musty, dusty, gusty, curmudgeon of a bachel, gave the following as a toast at a celebration: "Our first enemies—May they be like our old maids—ever ready, but never wanted."

In a late number of the London Globe the silly rumormongers, industriously circulated on this day the statement, that the objects and results of the Oxford conference, are thus noticed:

"It is rather curious that, with the publicity courted by the people of America, extremely erroneous statements constantly find their way into the journals of that country. The reason is, no doubt, that some of the journals of the public sacrifice every consideration to the purpose of making a sensation for the day. Among the papers reviewed by the *Day Book* is the New York Herald, which puts forth a very circumstantial statement respecting the proceedings of the Oxford conference of American ministers. According to our contemporary, a great change has been effected in the policy of the American government, which is henceforward to discountenance filibustering expeditions; the recommendation of the Oxford conference respecting Cuba is set aside; Mr. Soule has resigned, and Mr. Buchanan will not continue in England. Now, we can, of course, have no knowledge of what passed at the Oxford conference, since the proceedings have not been made the subject of any official communication to our own government; but we have some reason to believe that the whole statement in the New York Herald is without foundation. Since the American public has at no time countenanced filibustering expeditions, it is impossible that there can be the change described, and reference to Cuba is well understood in Washington that the Oxford conference revived an overture previously made from Washington, more than once, for the purchase of that island in a friendly and legitimate way. We have no reason to believe that Mr. Buchanan will leave this country before the expiration of his period of service; and we equally believe that his residence in London has been attended by a very beneficial influence in promoting the friendly relations of the two countries. It is some evidence of that feeling that the commission which has been sitting on the claims respectively made by the citizens of either country on the government of the other has recently closed its sittings with a settlement of all the questions before it, excepting one, which also appears to remain in train for settlement."

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I do not believe, for one, that she ought to remain in a confederacy presided over by Wm. H. Seward; and I fear the hour is rapidly approaching when Virginia will have to take up the words of her immortal son, uttered in an earlier but not more solemn political crisis, and proclaim to her people and to her sisters of the South: 'We must fight to the death, or we must one can mistake the temper of the Northern people at this time. The fusionists are triumphant and exultant everywhere—and the whole North looks upon the nomination of Seward for the Presidency as only a little more certain than his election to that office—There is but one hope of defeating him and his fusionists. It is in preserving intact the organization of the Democratic party in the South and in the Union. The Know-Nothing party is a most dangerous agency that has been brought to bear against the organization, and ought to be checked and defeated, promptly and effectually, everywhere in the South."

Ralph Metcalf accepts the k. n. nomination for governor of New Hampshire upon the platform of civil and religious persecution to forego. To take the abolition vote, he also disavows himself as opposed to the further extension of slavery, but in favor of the restoration of the Missouri compromise! The temperance vote being, too, quite an item in the canvas, the nominee at once becomes convinced that "some more efficient law is necessary for the suppression of the unlicensed sale of spirituous liquors," and "we need to cooperate in the enforcement of the (constitutional, of course) to 'promote so salutary an effect.' The Neal Dowites will hardly be satisfied with this portion of the would-be governor's card; but as the sole object of the opposition factions is to make head against the democratic party, it will be their policy to acquiesce in the programme which Mr. Metcalf spreads out so invitingly to take in all that party's opponents. There is indeed a whiff of the field, or, in other words, of the 14 newspapers, but it is, as market reports say, of the price of any article of which there is no supply, and for which there is no demand, 'merely nominal.' One whiff which has already run up the entire k. n. flag—another, the old Portsmouth Oracle, supports the k. n. candidate for congress—and there are not a dozen whiffs in the state who think of sticking to the compromise of their party. What matters it that Ralph was a Nebraska convert, when he fought yesterday—that yesterday he denounced the know-nothings in good set terms—and takes his brandy and water to-day? The opposition in New Hampshire will combine, and rush, blind and furious, under any leader, upon the objects of their hatred."

THE ARISTOCRACY EFFETE.—Little wisdom is required to arrive at such a conclusion. The education, habits and pursuits of the aristocracy are all adverse to their acquisition of that practical business knowledge which is essential to the carrying out, with success, extensive or complicated combinations. As well as in the works of the farmer, the mechanic, the fisherman, the hunter, the sportsman, the gambler and the pursuivant of the hounds, and the hereditary legislators than the practical business of life or the government of the country. It is to the assumption of aristocratic power, courtly intrigue, and the apathy and credulity of the people, that we are indebted for our present disasters. These things have at least greatly contributed to that class legislation and incompetency which rules in every department, and the state is the poorer for it. Officers, the division of departments, and the total want of training of those who are appointed to direct the public business, all is in utter confusion and embarrassment. Every warning has been disregarded, the reports of committees and commissions set at naught, and ignorance, self-sufficiency, and obsolete views have been sustained, to the ruin of our naval and military establishments. The necessary funds for the conduct of the present war have been freely voted, and the people have cringed, and no lack of support to carry on the war with vigor and efficiency, but doubt, vacillation, incapacity and want of fortitude have destroyed the fondest hopes of the country. The failure has been complete; the worst aristocratic element has formed the most disgraceful incompetency recorded in the annals of any country.—*Liverpool Intelligencer*.

A NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE IN A QUANDARY.
A passenger in one of the snow blocked trains in the Western prairies, records the following hard case:

"Our feelings were considerably excited in regard to a newly married couple, who had been on board the car since Monday morning. The new husband was a little behind last evening in procuring lodgings, and was obliged to take up his quarters for four nights in a car seat."

A BACHELOR'S TOAST.—Some crusty, rusty, lusty, musty, dusty, gusty, curmudgeon of a bachel, gave the following as a toast at a celebration: "Our first enemies—May they be like our old maids—ever ready, but never wanted."

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, (D. C.) Feb. 15, 1855.
Gentlemen:—A composition bearing the title of "the Jesuit Oath" has been circulating in the papers of the country, if it is said, extensively. On reading myself, the imposition seemed so glaring, so like a Jesuit's cure, made to do for the Pope, that it seemed to me no one could possibly be so seriously misled, however, assure me that the oath is read by many with long faces. Pardon me, then, an extreme repugnance to appear in the public journals. I request a small place in your columns for the position and unqualified denial of the use or even existence, now or ever before, (and this I aver thoughtfully, and with full knowledge,) of any such oath among the Jesuits. If summoned to Court they may take oaths as all citizens, but as Jesuits they take no oath at all.

I am humiliated, as a Marylander, at being called upon, on the borders of my native State, to make an above disclaimer, and thus repel the charge of more than latent treason! The Western shore of Maryland, the home of my childhood, has ever been a classic place, cherished in my heart with patriotic pride. There are no more of my grandfather, a Revolutionary soldier, and there, in the adjoining County, is the landing-place of the "Pilgrims of Maryland," whose brightest scenes and best memories are imperishably connected with the Jesuits' name. Such antecedents, though not ashamed of, certainly should not have adverted to had not an attempt been made, by a fabricated oath and its execution, to cast an unjust and deadly odium upon a religious order, and to present Superior in Maryland. I cannot help seeing in this an effort to render me and my brethren in religion aliens at home and strangers by our own friends. We are cruelly misrepresented by the framers of the above named oath. Were we more like the caricature made of us, I feel convinced that they would like us better than they do. Assimilation would beget affection. Still, while with a very little heartache I forego their efforts to do for me, I respect the opinions of men of good-will, moves me to make a brief declaration of our tenets as Jesuits. For this purpose I will use the highest official authority, and press the language of our recently-elected and present Superior General. I quote from an encyclical letter of his received a few days since:

"The Society of Jesus, being a religious order, has no other doctrine, no other rules of conduct than those declared by the Catholic Church, as was publicly declared by me on the 17th. In fact, and in right, the Jesuits are and declare themselves entirely unconnected with any political party, be it what it may. Always and everywhere they say to us, 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's.' (Mark 12, 17.) Such are the principles which the Society of Jesus has always held, and from which it will never depart."

The definition of the Superior General, and his declaration alone is of authority for the whole Society.

I may yet refer to a still higher authority, the constitutions of our Society. These incapacitate a member from holding any office of dignity or trust in who intermeddles in any political affairs or business of State. (See Institute, vol. 2, p. 380.) Here we see the constitutions of the Jesuits excluding them from the political arena and the legislative hall.

Our churches and the liberty to do good must suffice for us; and whatever our merits, we must witness in our favor. Respectfully,

CHARLES HENRY STONESTREET, S. J., Provincial of Maryland.

Mr. Fredrick Douglass delivered a lecture in Boston last week, and in the course of it alluded to the recent election of Seward. Duke and Wilson, as he called them, yet it is better to be called a Know-Nothing than to be taken as a little reason why the Know-Nothing movements at the North are to be looked upon with somewhat suspicious eye. Durkee, from Wisconsin, was the candidate of the self-st